

MEMOIRS

OF THE

House of *Hanover*. A

With some Memorable Passages
of the LIVES of the Electors,
and several Private Transactions
relating to their Interests in

Great-Britain.

To which is added,

A

Genealogical TABLE

OF THAT

Illustrious Family,

Brought down to the

P R E S E N T T I M E.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Baker, at the Black-Boy in Paternoster-Row. 1713. (Price 6 d.)

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PRESSENT TIME.

LONDON:

Printed by J. Baskett, at the Black Boy in Fleet-
(Printed &c.)

SOPHIA, Electress and Dutcheß-Dowager of Brunſwick-
the Rhine, and King of Bohemia, by Elizabeth of England, Eldeſt Daughter
GEORGE - LEWIS Her Eldeſt Son, now Elector of Brunſwick-Lunen-
Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, who Married Matilda, or Maud, Daughter

obtained, Matilda, or Maud,
er Le- Daughter of Henry II.
ck and King of England.
againſt
length
Lunen.

peror of Germany,
died anno 1218.

Henry IV. who, in Right of his Wife, became Count-
Palatine of the Rhine: He Died anno 1227.

Agnes, Daughter of Courade,
Count-Palatine of the Rhine.

Otho, ſirnam'd the Illuſtrious, Duke of Bavaria, Son of Lewis I.
Duke of Bavaria, who was Inveſted in the Palatinate by the Em-
peror Frederick II. in Favour of the Marriage of his Son Otho:
He Died an. 1245, or 1253.

Agnes, Daughter of
Henry of Saxony, Count-
Palatine of the Rhine.

Lewis II. Count-Palatine of the Rhine, and Elector, call'd the Severe, Died at
Heidelberg, circ. an. 1294, or 1295. in the ſame Chamber he was Born in.

----- Daughter of
Rodolph I. Emperor.

Electo-Palatine of
Born an. 1274, Died
an. 1319.

Maud, Daughter of
Adolph of Naſſau, Em-
peror, 1st Wife.

Lewis of Bavaria, Count-Palatine, 2d Son, Born an. 1277. was
Elected Emperor by the Name of Lewis V. and Died an. 1347.
from whom the preſent Electoral Family of Bavaria is Deſcended.

ph, Eldeſt Son, Electo-
Palatine, Born an. 1300. Re-
d'd the Electorate to his
other Rodolph II. and Died
1327.

Tringarde, Daughter
of Count Lewis of
Ottinghen.

Rodolph II. Born an. 1309.
Electo-Palatine, by the Re-
ſignation of his Brother Adolph,
Died without Iſſue-Male, an.
1353.

Anne,
Daughter
of Duke
Otho of
Carinthia.

Maud, Wife of
the Count of
Spanheim.

Robert II. Electo-Palatine, ſucceeded his Uncle
Robert I. He was Nam'd the Petit, and Died
an. 1398.

Beatrice, Daughter of
Peter, King of Sicily.

Anne, Daughter and Heir;
Married an. 1356. to the Em-
peror Charles. IV.

ughter Henry, 3d Son, who form'd
the Houſe of Brunſwick Wol-
phembuttel. A

Robert III. Electo-Palatine, ſir-
nam'd the Debonair, was Elected Em-
peror, an. 1400. and Died an. 1410.

Elizabeth, Daughter of
Frederick IV. Burgrave of
Nurembergh, 2d Wife.

, Electo-
an. 1439.

Maud, Daughter of
Amedeus Count of
Savoy, 2d Wife.

Stephen, Count-Palatine of
the Rhine, 4th Son; Born an.
1385. and Died an. 1444.

Anne, Daughter and
Heir to the laſt Count
of Veldentz.

ughter of
Electo of

Lewis the Black, Duke of Deux-Pontz and
Veldentz, Died an. 1489. He Married
Joan, Daughter of Duke Anthony de Cray.

Frederick, Count-Palatine of
Simmeren and Spanheim, Born an.
1417. Died an. 1480.

Margaret, Daughter of
Adolph, Duke of Guel-
dres.

Margaret, Daughter of
Duke Lewis of Bavaria,
ſirnam'd the Rich.

Alexander, Duke of Deux-Pontz, Born
an. 1462. Died an. 1514. He Marry'd
----- Daughter of Wolfgang of
Hogenboe, Count de Craton.

John I. Duke of Sim-
meren, Died an. 1500.

Susan, Counteſs of
Naſſau-Saarbruck.

Son, Frederick II. Ele-
ctor-Palatine, Di-
ed without Iſſue,
an. 1556.

Lewis II. Duke of Deux-Pontz,
Born an. 1503. Died an. 1532.
He Marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter
of William Landtgr. of Heſſe.

Robert Count-
Palatine of Vel-
dentz, 2d Son. †

John II. Duke of Simmeren and Span-
heim, Born an. 1486. Died an. 1557.
He Married Beatrice, Daughter of the
Marquis Chriſtopher of Baden.

rry, Electo-Palatine,
1502. Ded without
559. and ſt the Ele-
Frederick, Duke of Sim-
Kinsman.

Wolfgang, Duke of Deux-
Pontz, Born an. 1526. Mar-
ried Anne, Daughter of Philip
Landgrave of Heſſe.

* Frederick III. Electo-
Palatine, by the Gift of
Otbo-Henry, Elector, his Kinf-
man, Died an. 1576.

Mary - Margaret,
Daughter of Caſimer,
Marquis of Branden-
burgh.

John, 2 Son, Duke of
Deux-Pontz, from whom
the preſent K. of Sweden
is Deſcended, an. 1706. A

Charles, 3d Son, from
whom the Dukes of
Birkenfelds are Deſcend-
ed. A

Lewis IV. Electo-Palatine,
Born an. 1559. embrac'd the
Confeſſion of Ausburgh, and
Died an. 1583.

Elizabeth, Daughter of
Philip, Landgrave of
Heſſe-Caſſel.

Frederick IV. Electo-Palatine,
Born an. 1574. Died an. 1610.

Louise-Julien, Daughter of
Philip, Prince of Orange.

Frederick V. Electo-Palatine and King of
Bohemia, Born an. 1606. Died an. 1632.

Elizabeth, Daughter of
James I. King of England.

Frede-
Duke of
Born
Died at
b, an.

Benodictina, Daughter of Ed-
ward, Prince-Pala-
tine of the Rhine.

Ernest-August, Bi-
shop of Oſnaburgh,
Duke of Hanover,
and Elector of Brunſ-
wick-Lunenburgh;
Born an. 1629. and
Died an. 1698.

Sophia, Princeſ-
Palatine, Daugh-
ter of Frederick V.
Electo-Palatine:
She is Living, an.
1712.

Charles-Lewis, Ele-
ctor-Palatine, Died an.
1680.

Charlot, Daughter of
William Landtgrave of
Heſſe-Caſſel.

Charles II. Electo-Palatine, Died without Iſſue,
an. 1685. whereupon the Electorate Deſcended to
the Duke of Newburgh.

ge - Lewis
or of Brun
Lunenburgh,
night of
r; Living

Sophia-Dor-
othy, his
Cousin-Germ.
Daughter of
George - Wil-
liam, Duke of
Cell.

Frederick-
August, 2d Son,
Slain in
Transilvan.
an. 1690.

Maximi-
lian, 3d
Son, Living
at Vienna,
an. 1712.

Charles-
Philip, 4th
Son, Slain in
the Battle of
Transilvania,
an. 1690.

Chriſtian, 5th
Son, Drowned in
the Danube at
the Battle of
Munderkingen, an.
1703. Aug. 30.

Ernest-
August, 6th Son,
Living an.
1712. at
Hanover.

Sophia-
Charlot,
Wife of Fre-
derick I. King
of Pruſſia.

melia-
erelia-
Born
01.

George-August,
Prince-Electoral of
Brunſwick-Lunenburgh,
Duke of Cambridge,
and Knight of the Gar-
ter, Living an. 1712.

Wilhelmina-Carolina,
Daughter of John Frede-
rick, Marquis of Branden-
burgh-Anſpach.

Frederick,
Prince-Royal
of Pruſſia, Born
4 Aug. 1688.

Sophia-Dorothy,
Born 16 March, 1687.
Contracted 17 June, N.S.
1706. and Married 14
Novemb. enſuing.

Frederick-George, Prince of
Hanover, and Earl of Milford-
Haven, Born at Hanover 30
Jan. N. S. 1706.

Alon, ſil'd Prince of Orange,
Born 1707, ſince deceaſ'd.

Frederick,
Born February,
1710-11.

Anne, Born
1709.

MEMOIRS

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IT was a very Remarkable Saying of Henry VII. when being about to Marry his Eldest Daughter to James IV. King of Scotland, and an Objection was rais'd in Council, That by such a Marriage the Crown of England might Descend to the Scottish Line: He answer'd, That if any such Thing shou'd happen, England wou'd lose nothing thereby; because there wou'd not be an Accession of England to Scotland, but of Scotland to England: That which is less usually accruing to the Ornament of that which is much the greater; as Normandy heretofore came to be under the Power of the English, our Forefathers: And as that Rich and Fertile Country, Subject to the House of *Hanover*, will likewise do by the present happy Succession;

sion ; so that contrary to the frivolous Exception of some, that we shall become Subject to Foreign Customs and Manners, Foreigners will become Subject to our Customs, which in one Age will render our Princes of that Extraction entirely *English* in every Respect, and we shall sit down with the happy Acquisition of an ample Country annex'd to the Crown of *England*, and sleep secure for Generations to come, under the Influence and Protection of a Race of Protestants, who have a double Claim to their Descent from the Blood of *England*.

Some fetch the Descent of this Noble and Illustrious House from *Accius Nevius*, in the Time of the *Tarquins*, Kings of *Rome* ; others from one *Sigebert*, a Noble *Lumbard* ; but it is more certainly deduc'd from *Guelphus*, a Man of Note, who liv'd in the Reigns of the Emperors *Henry*, and *Conrad* the Second. This *Guelphus* was Father of *Kunegand*, whose Son *Guelphus* was made Duke of *Bavaria* in the Year 1071.

From hence in a direct Line descended *Henry*, surnam'd the *Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria*. This *Henry* was proscrib'd his Dominions, which were given to *Otho*, Count of *Schiren* and *Wittel-Spach*, (whose Posterity afterwards quietly enjoy'd that Title by the Daughter and Heir of *Henry*, Eldest Son of the proscrib'd *Henry Leo* : This *Henry the Lion* Marry'd *Matilda*, Daughter of *Henry II.* King of *England*, by whose Means he obtain'd a Restoration of some Part of his Possessions, as *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*.

This *Henry the Lion*, and *Matilda*, (besides *Henry* aforesaid, their Eldest Son, whose Daughter and Heir was match'd in the House *Wittel-Spach*, had Issue *Otho* the 4th, Emperor of

of Germany Anno 1209, and *William*, Duke of Saxony, Born at *Winchester* in England; who by *Helena*, Daughter of *Waldemar*, King of Denmark, was Father of *Otho*, Created Earl of York, who assisting his Uncle *Waldemar*, King of Denmark, against the City of *Lubeck*, was taken Prisoner in a Battle near the same Place, and forc'd to renounce his Title of Saxony to *Albert II.* Elector of Saxony, for which his being made Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh* made some Amends.

This *Otho* was succeeded by *Albert* his Son, a Prince of excellent Qualities, and Father of *Albert* the 2d, Surnam'd *the Fat*, who at first had only the Principality of *Calembergh*, and the Barony of *Gottingen*, till he had outed his Brother *Henry*, who had seiz'd the rest. *Magnus* his Son, after his Brother *Otho's* Death, obtain'd the Principality of *Brunswick*, and left it to his Son *Magnus* the 3d, Surnam'd *Torquatus*, or *Collard*, whose Marriage was with *Catherine*, Daughter of *Waldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, by whom having other Children, he had only Three that liv'd to be of Age. The Eldest was the Emperor *Frederick*, the 2d *Bernard*, who began the particular Branch of the Dukes of *Lunenburgh*, and the 3d *Henry*, who form'd the Horse of *Wolfenbuttle* and *Calembergh*.

Upon the Death of *Frederick* the Emperor, the Eldest of his Three Sons, who left only Two Daughters, the other Two *Bernard* and *Henry*, amicably divided the Principality of *Brunswick* between them, each reserving the Arms and Quality of Duke of *Brunswick* in common to both. *Bernard* for his Share had *Lunenburgh*, and *Henry*, who was call'd Count of *Dennebergh*, had the Country of *Wolfenbuttle*.

Bernard

Bernard enter'd into the Possession of the Dutchy of Brunswick by Virtue of this Partition. He assist'd the Emperor *Sigismund* in his Wars against the *Turks*, and sent an Ambassador to the Council of *Constance*, who had his Seat immediately after those of the Electors. He was succeeded by *Frederick* his Son, surnam'd *the Just*, or *Pious*, whose excellent Qualities answer'd that of his Name: For after the Death of his Wife *Magdalen*, Daughter of *Frederick*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, he put himself into a Convent of *Cordeliers*. He Built *Zell*, and resign'd the Government to his Son *Bernard*, Anno 1456.

This *Bernard* follow'd his Father's Just and Practable Temper, and dy'd with the Reputation of a good Prince, leaving the Succession to his Brother *Otho*, who was one of those that oppos'd the Fortune of *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*. He was a Prince of great Valour and Prudence. He espous'd *Anne*, Daughter of the Count of *Nassau*, and was succeeded by his only Son *Henry*, call'd *the Young*; being but Three Years Old at his Father's Death: To this *Henry*, *Luther* wrote, to oblige him to embrace the Reform'd Religion, but he made no Answer. He prov'd an excellent Prince, and died at *Paris* Anno 1532, succeeded by his Son *Ernestus*, who embrac'd the *Lutheran* Religion, and with great Care and Zeal introduc'd the Reformation into all his Dominions, but did no Violence to the Papists. His Marriage was with *Sophia*, Daughter of the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, by whom he had Issue, among other Children, *Otho*, his Son and Successor, *Henry*, Earl of *Denneburgh*, and *William*, Duke of *Zell*; so that all of this Name which survive at this Day acknowledge the Count of *Wolffenbuttel* as their Ancestor.

acknowledge *Ernestus*, afore said, to be the Founder of these Houses.

Otho succeeded his Father, who had but little Esteem for his Father's Religion, which was *Lutheranism*, tho' otherwise an excellent Prince, and much belov'd. To him succeeded *Henry* of *Denneberg*, his Brother, a Wise and Prudent Man, Father of that incomparable Prince *Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Wolfembutte*, who by his 2d Wife *Dorothia*, Daughter of *Rhodolphus*, Prince of *Anhalt*, had Issue *Rhodolphus Augustus*, and *Anthony Ulrick*, the immediate Possessors of *Wolfimbutte*, tho' the Exercise of Government has been snatch'd from one of them, which terminates this Line.

As to the 3d Son of *Ernestus*, viz. *William*, Duke of *Lunenbergh* and *Zell*, he was the immediate Founder of another Branch: He Married with *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, and had Issue, among others, *George*, Born Anno 1582, and died 1641. leaving by his Marriage with *Anne Eleonora*, Daughter of *Louis*, Landtgrave of *Hesse d' Armstadt*, Four Sons; and One Daughter, who was Married to *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*.

Christian Louis was the Eldest, and was Duke of *Lunenburgh* and *Zell*, but died without Issue, Anno 1665. After whose Death great Contests happened between *George William* the 2d, and *John Frederick* the 3d, Brother, about the Inheritance, at length it came to a Treaty; wherein it was agreed that *George William*, the Eldest surviving, shou'd have for his Part the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh* and *Zell*, and *John Frederick* the Dutchy of *Hanover*; keeping in common to all the Three Houses the Quality of Dukes of *Brunswick*, with all the Rights of Succession.

Succession, if any of them shou'd die without Issue.

This *John Frederick* was a great Favourer of the Popish Religion, and fill'd his Court with People of that Persuasion, yet without intringing the Privileges of his Protestant Subjects. He died *Anno 1680* without Issue, and was succeeded by his Younger Brother *Ernest Augustus*. Thus was this Serene House of *Brunswick* divided into Three Branches, viz. *Zell*, *Wolfenbuttle*, and *Hanover*, whose rare Example of a fraternal Union, and cemented Interests, was the Particular Admiration of *Europe*; but by the Death of *George William*, late Duke of *Zell*, (the Eldest of the Three Brothers aforesaid,) that of *Hanover* and *Zell* are come to be united, and with the Union brings in the Succession in the Protestant Line from *Elizabeth* of *England*, Eldest Daughter of King *James I.* who was Married to *Frederick V.* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, King of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, whose Issue it may not be improper to shew before we proceed further, for the Satisfaction of the Reader.

The Issue of Elizabeth of Great-Britain, and Frederick King of Bohemia, her Husband, are as follows.

F*rederick Henry*, eldest Son, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, &c. Born the First of *January*, 1614, was Crown'd King of *Bohemia*, by those of his Party, and drown'd in *Herlem Mer*, 1629, in the 15th Year of his Age.

Charles

Charles-Lodowick, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, &c. Second Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, Born at *Heydelberg*, Anno 1617, was commonly call'd the *Palsgrave*: At the Age of Fourteen Years he was convey'd thence into the Countries of *Wirtemberg* and *Brandenbergh*, then into *Holland*, where at the *Hague*, and the University of *Leyden*, he was Educated in a Princely Manner. At Eighteen Years of Age he came into *England*, having been some Time before Elected Knight of the Garter. And about Two Years after he fought the Battle at *Ulot* in *Westphalia*. But in the Year 1677, passing privately thro' *France*, to take Possession of *Brisac*, then intended to be deliver'd up to him by the Duke of *Saxen-Weymar*, together with the Command of his Army, he was unhappily discover'd by Cardinal *Richelieu* at *Moulins*, and thence sent back Prisoner to *Bois de Vincennes*; from whence, after Three and Twenty Weeks Imprisonment, he was, by the Mediation of King *Charles I.* (his Unkle) set at Liberty; and in the Year 1643 came into *England*, where he continued till the unfortunate Murder of the King, and the Restitution of the Lower *Palatinate* to him, according to the Famous Treaty of *Munster*, Anno 1648; by which he was constrain'd to quit all his Right to the Upper *Palatinate*, and accept of an Eighth Electorship, at a Juncture when the King of *England* (had he not been engag'd at Home in an Impious Rebellion) had been the most considerable of all others at that Treaty, and this Prince, his Nephew, would have had the greatest Advantage there.

This Prince *Lodowick*, Count *Palatine*, married *Charlotte*, Daughter of *William V.* Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*: By which Lady (who

died 1680) he had Issue Two Sons and One Daughter, viz. *Charles II.* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Grand Treasurer, and Prince Elector of the Empire, Knight of the Garter, born at *Heydelbergh* the 31st of *March*, Anno 1651; who succeeded him, and married *Wilhelmine Ernestine*, Daughter of *Frederick III.* and Sister to *Christian V.* Kings of *Denmark*; but deceasing without Issue on the 16th of *May*, 1685, was the last Elector *Palatine* of this Branch. So that the Electorate descended, and came to *Philip-William*, late Duke of *Newbrough*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Elector, Father of the present Elector.

Frederick, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Second Son of the aforesaid *Charles-Lodowick*, born the 17th of *May*, 1653, died young.

Charlotte, only Daughter, born the 27th of *May*, 1652, and the 25th of *November*, 1671, was married to *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans*, (only Brother to *Lewis XIV.* the present French King,) to whom she was Second Wife: She had Issue by him Two Sons and One Daughter, viz. *Alexander-Lewis*, (call'd Duke *de Valois*,) born the Second of *January*, 1673, died an Infant: *Philip*, Second Son, call'd Duke *de Chatres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, born the Second of *August*, 1674; late General of the French King's Forces in *Spain*: Which *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans*, hath married *Francis-Mary* of *Bourbon*, (call'd *Mademoiselle de Blois*,) Natural Daughter of *Lewis XIV.* by the Marchioness of *Montespan*.

The aforesaid *Charles-Lewis*, Elector, died Anno 1680, having had also Issue by *Luisa Degenfelt*, Widow of *Christopher-Martin*, Baron of *Degenfelt*, who cohabited with him as his Wife, after the Separation between him and his Electors, (call'd the *Raungravine*,) and died in Child-

Childbed of her Fourteenth Child by him Anno 1677, whereof Five Sons and Three Daughters surviv'd them, viz. *Charles-Lewis*, eldest Son, call'd *Raugrave*, born Anno 1658, who died a Major-General in the *Venetian Service* in the *Morea*, Anno 1688. *Charles-Edward*, Second Son, born 1668, died in the Wars against France, Anno 1691. *Charles-Maurice*, Third Son, born 1670, died at *Hanover*, 1702. *Charles-August*, Fourth Son, born 1702, died Young. *Charles-Casimir*, Fifth Son, born 1675, was kill'd in a Duel by Count *Sinzenzendorf*, Anno 1691. *Charlotte*, eldest Daughter, call'd *Raugravine*, born 1659; married to *Meinhardt*, now Duke of *Schomberg*, and died at *Kensington*, July, 1696. *Louisa-Raugravine*, Second Daughter, born 1661, and *Emilia-Elizabetha*, Third Daughter, born 1663, are both living unmarried at the Court of the Elector of *Hanover*.

Rupert, Count *Palatine*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Cumberland*, Earl of *Holderness*, and Knight of the Garter, Third Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, &c. born at *Prague*, 1619. He had not exceeded the 13th Year of his Age, when, with *Henry*, then Prince of *Orange*, he march'd to the Siege of *Rhinebergh*; at Eighteen Years of Age he commanded a Regiment of Horse in the *German Wars*, and being taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Uota* by the *Imperialists*, he continued so for Three Years. But in 1642 he came into *England*, and was elected Knight of the Garter; and being look'd upon as a fit Man for Action, was made General of the King's Horse, had his victorious Sword crown'd with several Successes, created Earl of *Holderness*, and Duke of *Cumberland*. But the King's Forces at length

being totally dispersed, he transported himself into *France*, and was afterwards made Admiral of such Ships as submitted to King *Charles II.* After the happy Restauration he return'd again into *England*, and was install'd Knight of the Garter, and sworn of the Privy-Council. And having serv'd as Admiral, both jointly, and by himself, in several Naval Expeditions against the *Dutch*, he gave many signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct, dying 1682 unmarried; but had Issue by Mrs. *Frances Bard*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Henry Bard*, Viscount *Bellamont* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a Son call'd *Dudly Rupert*: A Gentleman of great Hopes, kill'd in his Youth at the Siege of *Buda*, where he serv'd as Volunteer in the Emperor's Army. Also *Ruperta*, a Daughter by Mrs. *Margaret Hughes*, married to *Emanuel-Scroope How*, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesties Armies, and Envoy Extraordinary to the Serene House of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*, Brother to *Scroope Lord Viscount How* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Maurice, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Knight of the Garter, Fourth Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, born Anno 1620, came over into *England* with his Brother Prince *Rupert*, where, in the Wars of King *Charles I.* his Uncle, against his rebellious Subjects, he behav'd himself with much Valour and Conduct: He was elected Knight of the Garter, and had the joint Command with his Brother, Prince *Rupert*, of the King's Ships in the *Mediterranean*; but in the Year 1654, commanding some Ships for the *West-Indies*, he there unfortunately perish'd by Shipwreck, not far from the *Caribbee-Islands*, dying unmarried.

Lewis,

Lewis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, &c. Fifth Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, &c. born 1632, died when a Year Old.

Edward, Count Palatine, &c. Sixth Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, born at the Hague, 1624, was Knighted by King *Charles II.* at *St. Germain* in France, and after the Restauration made Knight of the Garter. This Prince embrac'd the *Romish* Religion; taking to Wife *Anne de Gonzaga* of *Mantua*, Daughter and Heiress to *Charles* Duke of *Nevers* in France; and died at *Paris*, Anno 1663, leaving Issue Three Daughters, his Heirs.

Benedicta-Henrietta-Philippa, Second Daughter of the before-mention'd *Edward*, Count Palatine, and *Anne de Gonzaga*, born 1648, married to *John-Frederick*, Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, Brother to *George William*, late Duke of *Cell*, and *Ernest-August*, late Duke of *Hanover*, and Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, by whom she had the Daughters following, but ne'er a Son. *Anna-Sophia*, eldest Daughter, born 1670, died an Infant. *Charlotte-Felicitas*, Second Daughter, born 1671, married to *Reinald*, Duke of *Modena* in *Italy*. *Henrietta-Maria-Joseph*, Third Daughter, born 1672, died Young. *Wilhelmina-Emelia*, fourth Daughter, born 1673, married to *Joseph*, King of the *Romans*, eldest Son of *Leopold*, late Emperor of *Germany*, and now Emperor: By whom she hath had Issue *Maria-Josepha-Benedicta*, born 1699. *Leopold-Joseph*, &c. Arch-duke of *Austria*, born 1700, died when a Year old. *Maria-Amelia-Anna-Terresia-Sophia*, Second Daughter, born 1701.

Louisa-Mary, Third and youngest Daughter of *Edward* Count Palatine and *Anne de Gonzaga*, born 1649, and married to *Charles-Theodore*,

dore, Prince of *Salms*; by whom (dying 1679) she left Issue One Son and Three Daughters. *Lewis-Osbo*, Prince of *Salms*, born 1674, who married *Johanna Catherina*, Daughter of *Maurice-Henry*, Prince of *Nassau-Hadamar*. *Aloisia*, eldest Daughter, born 1672. *Louisa-Apollonia*, Second Daughter, born 1677, died an Infant: And *Eleanora-Christina*, Third Daughter, born 1678.

Philip, Count *Palatine*, &c. the Seventh Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, was born at the *Hague*, Anno 1627, and was kill'd in the Battle near *St. Stephens*, 1650, unmarried.

Gustavus, Count *Palatine*, &c. the Eighth and youngest Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, was born at the *Hague*, Anno 1632, died unmarried, 1641.

Elizabeth, Princess *Palatine*, eldest Daughter of *Frederick IV.* King of *Bohemia* and *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter of King *James I.* was born Anno 1618: She was Lady Abbess of *Herworden* in *Westphalia*, but of the Reformed Religion, and died Abbess thereof, Anno 1680.

Louisa-Hollandina, Third Daughter of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, &c. was born at the *Hague*, 1622, and there bred up by her Mother in the Religion of the Church of *England*; but at length embracing the *Romish* Persuasion, she became Lady Abbess of *Maubisson*, at *Pontboise* near *Paris*, and is there yet living.

Henriette, Third Daughter of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, &c. was born 1626, and died Anno 1651, within Five Months after her Marriage with *Sigismund*, Prince of *Transilvania*.

Charlotte, Fourth Daughter of *Frederick*, aforesaid, born 1628, died an Infant.

Sophia;

Sophia, Fourth and youngest Daughter of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth*, of *England*, (only Daughter of King *James I.*) Electress Dowager of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, to whose Marriage we are now coming in Order.

Ernestus Augustus, the last of the Four Sons of *Duke-George*, and *Anna Eleonora*, Daughter of *Louis*, Landgrave of *Hess-Darmstadt*, shewing in his Infancy a strong Inclination to War and Heroick Actions, was carefully Instructed in all Exercises agreeable to a Prince who had his Fortune to make by his Sword. However, after the Peace of *Munster* happened the Death of Count *Francis* of *Wartenburg*, the Popish Bishop of *Osnaburg*. Now by a Solemn Treaty made between the *Papists* and *Protestants* it was formerly agreed, that after the Decease of the present *Romish* Bishop, this Church should be fill'd with a *Protestant* Bishop, and so continue Alternately for ever: Now the House of *Brunswick*, in Respect of their Merit, their Vicinage, and other Maxims of State, obtain'd the Principal Part of this Great and Rich Bishoprick, and the Election was made in Favour of Prince *Ernestus Augustus*. After that, in the Year 1658, he married *Sophia*, Princess *Palatine*, and his eldest Brother *Christian Louis* dying in 1665, he pretended to a Part of the Succession of *Lunenburgh* and *Zell*, and when both Sides had taken Arms, and engaged the Crowns of *Spain* and *France* in their Quarrel, the Matter was accommodated by a Treaty, upon Condition that the Succession of *Lunenburgh* and *Zell* should continue entire to *Duke George William*, who should be obliged to pay 30000 Crowns per Annum to *Ernest Augustus*, upon which all Differences were ended, and the Three Branches of
this

this Illustrious House returned to their former Amity and Unity.

But here it must be observ'd, that *George William*, who was Duke of *Hanover* in 1665, pretended in Quality of the eldest, after the Death of *Christian Louis*, to a Right to Possess, besides his Dutchy of *Hanover*, the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg* and *Zell*; but his other Brothers not consenting to it, they took up Arms, and afterward in a Treaty of Pacification it was concluded, that *George William* should remit the Dutchy of *Hanover* into the Possession of *John Frederick*, his Second Brother, and [that after his Death, if he died without Issue Male, as he did, this Dutchy should return into the Possession of *Ernest Augustus*, with the 30000 Crowns before mention'd also.

All Things now Succeeded in Favour of *Ernest Augustus*, for his Brother *Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, dying at *Augsburg*, Anno 1680, Duke *Ernest* immediately took Possession of that Dutchy, and so for the youngest Prince of Four Brothers, whose Fortune in Respect of his Birth was but indifferent, became one of the Greatest, Richest, and most Considerable among the *European* Princes.

Duke *John Frederick* had One Son named *Odoard*, who died before him, and Three Daughters, viz. *Anna*, *Emilia*, and *Guliametta Benediſſa*. He Educated all his Children in the *Romish Religion*, which he powerfully Protected, not only in the City of *Hanover*, but also in his whole Dominions, tho' he also carried it fair to the *Protestants*. However, this Introduction of *Romish Officers* into his Court and Country look'd like a hard Task upon his Successor *Ernest Augustus*, who is a *Lutheran*, to please both Parties; yet he carried it so Uprightly and Prudently

Prudently for Thirty Years, while he was Bishop, that the County of *Osnaburg*, where the Inhabitants are all *Papists*, were entirely satisfied under his Administration: And since he became Duke of *Hanover*, he continued the same Prudence and Moderation, Vertues natural to his great Soul; for as on one Side his Brother had almost fill'd the Court with *Romish Officers*, and that on the other Part, in respect of the *Popish Bishoprick* he possess'd, he was oblig'd by Maxims of State to have *Romish Officers*, as well as *Protestant Officers*, yet he continued all his Time to Govern both Parties with so much Prudence that neither of them had Cause to complain, but liv'd together under a perfect Quiet and Contentment, with no other Emulation than who shou'd render him the best Services.

Art and Nature conspired to enrich this Duke with extraordinary Abilities for Government, which are rarely found among other Princes, viz. Decency, Gravity, Experience, Sweetness, Prudence, Moderation, Justice and Clemency. He had a certain Majesty becoming a Prince without Affectation: He was well Read in Maxims of State, and the Policies and Interests of all *Europe*: He was a Courageous and Excellent General, and in one Word, had all the necessary Qualifications to cause him to be Honoured, Feared and Loved, at the same Time. This Prince had a great Part in the last Wars, wherein he espoused the Publick Good of *Germany*, and of other Princes and States interrested in the Welfare of *Europe*: He made a Principal Figure by his Sword and Conduct in the Confederate Army upon the *Rhine*; and the States of *Holland* can never forget the great Services he did them in the late Wars by his

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Council,

Council, the Succour of his Troops, and his own Sword.

He gave Proof to the *Venetians*, or rather to the whole *Unfrenchified* Christian World, of an extraordinary Zeal and Affection, in sending them a considerable Body of an Army to assist them against the *Turks*, that threaten'd the Ruin of *Christendom*; and though he did not command them in Person, he went to *Venice* to assist them with his Advice and Orders, in Obedience to which, his Troops did Wonders in *Dalmatia*. All Crown'd Heads and States coveted an Alliance with that Great Prince, who, among his other Vertues, was endowed with an Inviolable Fidelity, and always executed what he promis'd; for abounding in good Sense, Foresight, Resolution and Courage, he never engag'd his Word but when he knew himself in Power and Will to perform it. 'Tis true, nothing is more difficult in a Prince than to be always Master of his Word, by Reason of intervening unforeseen Accidents; and therefore they have need of great Prudence and Foresight to accommodate their Interests with the World, and their Consciences with Heaven; and must be excused if they fail in lesser Matters, (which the Commonalty cannot understand the Reason of,) whilst in all Dangerous or Advantageous Enterprizes they keep a steady Resolution and Force to maintain Right and Justice: All which excellent Qualities met in the late Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover.

Now to shew the Value and Esteem that he was in with the Emperor, and especially among the Protestant Princes and States of Europe, will appear in this, that they seeing the Number of the Protestant Electors decay, by some of them
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and their Successors turning *Papists*, which was like to be prejudicial to the Interest of the *Reformed* in *Germany*, they began in the Year 1691 to talk of Erecting a *Ninth Electorate* in Favour of the *Protestants*, which being further debated in the Congress of Princes that Assembled at the *Hague*, it was at length agreed, that the Duke of *Hanover* best deserv'd that Dignity; which being propos'd as a Request to the Emperor by Plenipotentiaries appointed by the Duke of *Hanover*, his Imperial Majesty, in Consideration of the Signal Services that Serene Duke had done the Empire against the *Turks*, and the Succours he sent against *France* into the *Low-Countries*, he resolv'd (against all Opposition) to admit his Highness, and his Male Heirs, according to the Right of Eldership, into the Number of *Electors* of the Sacred Empire; in Pursuance of which, his Imperial Majesty caus'd the *Electoral Bonnet* to be presented to his Highness's Plenipotentiaries, who made most Submissive Excuses that his Highness could not come to receive it himself. After which they were admitted to take the Oath in the Name of his Electoral Highness. And now this great Affair, which hung in Suspence some time by the Opposition that was made, which being all happily Surmounted, the Investiture of the Electoral Dignity, and the Title of Standard-Bearer of the Empire, was upon the 19th of *December*, 1693, Solemnly conferr'd upon the then Duke of *Hanover*, *Ernestus Augustus*, with all the usual Ceremonies and State attending it. He enjoy'd this great Dignity about Five Years, and died *February* 3. 1698. to whom the most excellent Princess *Sophia* was married in the Year 1658, whose Issue were,

George-Lewis, eldest Son and Heir, the Present Elector, born the 28th of *May*, 1660, of whom presently.

Frederick-August, Second Son of *Ernest-August*, Elector of *Brunswick*, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 3d of *October*, 1661, and slain in *Transylvania*, valiantly fighting against the *Turks*, Anno 1690, unmarried.

Maximilian-William, Third Son of *Ernest-August*, Elector of *Brunswick*, and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 23d of *December*, 1666, now living at the Court of his Imperial Majesty, unmarried.

Charles-Philip, Fourth Son of his Electoral Highness *Ernest-August*, and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 13th of *October*, 1669, and slain at the Battle of *Cassaneck* in *Transylvania*, fighting against the *Turks*, Anno 1690.

Christian, Fifth Son of his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick*, and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 29th of *September*, 1671, and was shot in the *Danube*, after the Battle of *Munderkingen*, between the *Imperial* and *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, Anno 1703, unmarried.

Ernest-August, Sixth Son of his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick*, and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 17th of *September*, 1679, and is yet living unmarried at *Hanover*, at the Court of his elder Brother, *George-Lewis*, Elector, &c.

Sophia-Dorothy, only Daughter of *Ernest-August*, Elector of *Brunswick*, and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 12th of *October*, 1668; and, Anno 1684, became the Second Wife of *Frederick III.* Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, Great Chamberlain, and Prince Elector of the Sacred *Roman Empire*, who, in the Year 1700, with the

the Consent of the late Emperor *Leopold*, assum'd the Title of King of *Prussia*: This beautiful and excellent Princess died at *Hanover* February 1704-5, having had Issue by his *Prussian* Majesty Two Sons, viz.

Frederick-August, born the 6th of October, 1685, died February, 1686.

Frederick-William, Prince-Royal of *Prussia*, born the 4th of August, 1688, who married his Cousin-German *Sophia-Dorothy* of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, by whom he hath had Issue a Son, stil'd Prince of *Orange*, born 1707, since deceas'd, and a Daughter, *Anne*, Her Majesty of *Great-Britain* being Godmother, born 1709, and a Son, *Frederick*, born 1711.

George-William, the present Elector, succeeded his Father in his Dominions, and the Electoral Dignity: And by espousing *Sophia-Dorothy*, Sole Daughter and Heir of his Uncle *George William*, late Duke of *Zell*, the Two Branches of those Two Families came to be reunited, upon whose Death, Anno 1705, he succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, which made a very considerable Addition to the Electoral Dominions.

He hath Issue by the aforesaid Marriage, *George-August*, Prince Electoral, born October 30. 1683, who soon after the Death of his Grandfather, the Duke of *Zell*, was Elected Knight of the Garter, and had the Ensigns and Habit of the Order sent him to *Hanover*; and before the End of the same Year was by Her Majesty created a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron of *England*, by the Titles of Duke and Marquis of *Cambridge*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, Viscount *Northalerton*, and Baron of *Tewksbury*.

He

He married Anno 1705, the Princess *Wilhelmina-Carolina*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh Auspach*, by *Eleanor Erdmuth Louisa*, his 2d Wife, Daughter of *John-George*, Duke of *Sax Eysenach*, having Issue by her One Son, *Frederick-George*, Prince of *Brunswick*, and Earl of *Milford-Haven*, born 30 Jan. 1706. *Sophia-Dorothy*, only Daughter of the present Elector, is married to the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, of which we have already spoke.

Thus I have shewn the Descent and Pedigree of this most Noble and Illustrious House, by which it is evident that we have the Promise of a Race of Virtuous Princes to Rule over us in their Posterity: And this I suppos'd wou'd make it the more necessary to be understood by the People whom they are to Govern: But of this Right to Govern, and the fruitless Attempts that have, or can be made against it, is another Proposition to be treated of.

There has ever been (possibly by the near Affinity in Blood) a mutual good Understanding, and harmonious Correspondence, between the Courts of *England* and *Hanover*, but probably no Eye to a Succession till Necessity made it useful; and it was certainly a Thing very little talk'd of before the unhappy Death of the Duke of *Gloucester*, tho' it may be thought of remotely before. Nor in these brief Memoirs will it afford Leisure to consider it. But then (I mean on the Death of the Duke of *Gloucester*) our National Religion call'd every true *Englishman* to think of securing to Posterity what has ever been dear to us.

Nor do I remember any one who sooner had our Good at Heart, than his late Sacred Majesty King *William*, who first mention'd it to his

his Council a few Days after the Death of the young Duke: But as the Parliament was not then sitting, his Majesty could not do any Thing further in it at present; tho' it was at a very Critical Season, the *French* had seiz'd the *Spanish Netherlands*, their Ambassador was sent Home, and our own recall'd, and all Things tending to an open Rupture.

The King had then a Parliament which he thought himself necessitated to Dissolve, and to call a new one; to whom at his first Meeting he open'd his Thoughts of the Succession, being the Principal Part of his Speech to them at that Time.

The Commons having consider'd his Majesties Words, came to a Resolution in that Part which related to the Succession: " That
 " for preserving the Peace and Happiness of
 " the Kingdom, and the Security of the Pro-
 " testant Religion, by Law establish'd, it is
 " absolutely necessary a further Declaration be
 " made of the Limitation and Succession of
 " the Crown in the Protestant Line, after his
 " Majesty, and the then Princess *Anne*, and
 " the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; and
 " that further Provision be made for the
 " Security of the Rights and Liberties of the
 " People.

A few Days after the House came to some farther Resolution in this Affair, the chief of which was, " That the Princess *Sophia*,
 " Dutchess Dowager of *Hanover*, be declar'd
 " next in Succession to the Crown of *England*
 " in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty and
 " the Princess, &c. and that the further Limi-
 " tation of the Crown be to the said Princess
 " *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being
 " Protestants.

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This Affair was at that Time a very great Subject of Discourse, and was so earnestly forwarded in Parliament, that few or none durst Publickly shew their Dislike of it, so that it pass'd without any Opposition.

The Friends of the late King *James* did not seem to be much agitated by it, for a formal Act of Succession cou'd not much injure an Interest, which they knew must be supported by a *French* Power; and their Concern in this Case was less, when they saw the Title of the Pretender exploded by Catholicks: For the Dutches of *Savoy*, as being Daughter of the Dutches of *Orleans*, and Grand-Daughter of King *Charles I.* so consequently the nearest in Blood, after the King and Princess, interpos'd her Claim; and by Count *Maffey*, the Duke of *Savoy's* Ambassador here, made a Protestation of her Right; but the very Design being to exclude all Papists, the Commons took no Notice of this Proceeding, but went on with the Bill, which was pass'd that Session, and sent to *Hanover* soon after by the Earl of *Maclesfield*.

It was necessary that this Act of Succession should likewise be ratified in the Parliament of *Scotland*; but the *Scotch* having been irritated by the Business of *Darien*, it requir'd some Management and Application, and the Death of the King interven'd, which render'd the Thing more difficult.

The discontented in *Scotland* press'd hard for a Dissolution of the Convention Parliament, which had Sat all King *William's* Reign, and calling a new one; thinking the Continuation of that Parliament so great a Grievance, that they disputed the Legality of it, though
met

met in Pursuance of Her Majesties last Adjournment.

The M——y in *Scotland* met with many Difficulties in this Parliament, and in nothing more than when the Succession was propos'd : For tho' such as continu'd to Act in the House, began to agree in other Points, yet they wou'd not listen at all to this. They who oppos'd settling the Succession at this Time, alledg'd that it would be an Obstacle, rather than an Encouragement, to the intended Union, and rather than proceed in it, were willing to call in the Protesting Members to their Aid ; which the Lord High Commissioner seeing, and fearing the Consequences, thought fit to Adjourn the Parliament.

Besides these Proceedings within Doors, the Nation was in great Ferment otherwise, when Her Majesty found it necessary to satisfy that Nation, by calling a *New Parliament* ; and 'tis observable, that by a Concurrence of several Accidents a greater Number of Men of *Anti-Revolution* Principles was suppos'd to be chosen Members, than had been known in any Parliament since the *Restoration*. The Zealous *Episcopal Party* thought themselves so secure of a Majority, that they gave out everywhere with Confidence, they should be able to vote down *Presbytery*, and to restore Patronages, or at least to carry a Toleration, so as their own Clergy might be call'd to Benefices, as well as the *Presbyterians* ; and in this, as in other Cases, they made more bold with Her Majesty's Name and Authority than became either Loyal or Prudent Subjects.

Thus they traduc'd Her Majesty, and would force a Belief upon others, that She was their Friend, while the greatest Part of them not
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only refus'd to swear Allegiance to Her, but some of those who had taken the Oaths made no Scruple openly to confess, That *they swore to Her only as Tutor, or Regent, during the Minority of Her (suppos'd) Brother, who was the Center of their Hopes.* By all this it is easie to perceive that the whole Kingdom of Scotland was in a Ferment at the sitting down of the Parliament.

In this Temper and Disposition the New Parliament was open'd on the 6th of May, 1703, by the Duke of Queensberry, Her Majesties High-Commissioner: And the same Day the Duke of Hamilton offer'd the Draught of an *Act for Recognizing and Asserting Her Majesties Authority, and Her undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, or Her Exercise of the Government from Her actual Entry to the same:* Which last Part of the Clause was warmly oppos'd, but after a long Debate it was carried that the said Clause should be added to the Act, which on the 19th receiv'd the Royal Assent. However, before that was done the Duke of Hamilton desired that it should be remembred, That at passing this Act it was expressly declar'd, ' That the Meaning of the Advocate's ' Clause could affect only the Queen's Exercise ' of Her Government, and not the *Actings* of ' Her Ministry: And therefore, that whatever ' Challenge might be given afterwards to the ' *Illegality* of the *Actings* of the *late Parliament*, ' might not be consider'd as a Violation of this ' Act. The same Day, after the Reading the Act for a Supply, the Marquiss of Tweeddale's Overture, for a Resolve of Parliament, That before all other Business the Parliament should proceed to make such Conditions of Government, and Regulations in the Constitution of this Kingdom, to take

take Place after the Death of Her Majesty, and Heirs of Her Body, as should be necessary for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty, was likewise read: And on the 26th there was a very warm Debate, whether the Act of Supply, or this Overture, should first take Place.

The Debate being adjourn'd, and resum'd the 28th of May, the Ministry endeavour'd to wave it, and to enter upon the Consideration of the remaining controverted Elections; but the Overture being insisted on, the Marquiss of Athol, in Consequence of that Overture offer'd an Act for the Security of the Kingdom in Case of Her Majesty's Disease. After some Debate, and some angry Speeches, it was at length yielded to without a Vote, that the House should resolve to determine the Series of the Business according to the Terms of the Overture: Whereupon the Marquiss of Athol clear'd the Preference to the Act of Security, seeing it had been first offer'd: But before it was read, the Duke of Argyle offer'd his Act, Ratifying the late Revolution, and all the Acts following thereupon: Mr. Fletcher, an Act containing several Limitations upon the Successor, after the Death of Her Majesty, and the Heirs of Her Body. The Earl of Rothes, an Act, that after Her Majesty's Death, and failing Heirs of Her Body, no Person coming to the Crown of Scotland, being at the same Time King or Queen of England, should, as King or Queen of Scotland, have Power to make Peace or War without the Consent of Parliament. And the Earl of Marchmont, an Act for securing the true Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government.

The Act for a Toleration having miscarried on the 9th of June, the Act for the Security of the Kingdom was taken into Consideration, which, that Day, and in several other Sittings,

till the middle of *August*, occasion'd very warm Debates, and angry Speeches, particularly that Part of it that related to the *Settlement of the Succession*. It is remarkable, that on the 14th of *July*, the Clause impowering the Meeting of the Estates to declare a Successor to the Crown of the Royal Line, and of the *Protestant Religion*, being taken into Consideration, it was mov'd, That the Words should be added, *Of the True Protestant Religion, as by Law establish'd within this Kingdom*: Against which it was argued, that the *Coronation Oath* was a sufficient Test to engage the Successor (being a Protestant) to maintain the Church as by Law establish'd. To this it was answer'd, ' That since the Wisdom of the House had thought fit to exclude ' *PAPISTS*, who profess the Doctrine of ' *Transubstantiation*, from having any Access to ' a *Scots* Government: So he did see no Reason ' why *LUTHERANS*, who profess the Do- ' ctrine of *Consubstantiation*, ought not likewise ' to be excluded: And more especially, con- ' sidering that by this Course the *Family of* ' *Hanover* would fall to be excluded, which ' was both *Proper* and *Necessary*, considering ' that the *English* had nam'd that Family for ' their Successor; for that he did see plainly ' that the *Scots* Nation must resolve to be in ' continual *SLAVERY*, if they should go the ' same Nomination with *England*, unless they ' have such Conditions of Government settled ' within themselves as might secure their *Li-* ' *berty* and *Trade*, of which he did see no great ' Appearance; seeing it was evident from se- ' veral Wranglings within these few Days, that ' the Ministry were upon a plain Concert with ' the Ministry of *England*, to continue the ' *Nation of Scotland* under the same *Slavery* as
for-

' formerly, and therefore he did second that
 ' Clause, and would second any other Clause
 ' whatsoever, which might put the *Scots* Na-
 ' tion under a *distinct* Government from that
 ' of *England*, seeing they could not obtain such
 ' *reasonable Terms* as might make them easie
 ' under one and the same. Upon this Occasion
 a Member inform'd the House, That he had
 such Instructions from the Barons of the Shire
 whom he represented, that he was not to enter
 into any Terms of Succession, the same with
England, unless first there should be such Con-
 ditions of Government, and Terms of *Union* of
 Trade, previously concerted, past, and ratified
 by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, as should
 put the *Scots* Nation upon an equal Foot with
 their Neighbours. After some Debate the Vote
 was stated, and the Words offer'd to the Clause,
 or rest upon the Security by the Coronation
 Oath, and it was carried, *Rest upon the Security*
by the Coronation Oath.

The Attempt for having the Succession of the
 Crown settled on the House of *Hanover* by the
 Act of Security having miscarried, the Earl of
Marchmont did, on the 6th of *September*, desire
 Leave to withdraw an *Act* containing several *Li-*
mitations upon the Successor, which he had lately
 presented, but had not yet been read. This
 being readily granted, he begg'd Leave to pre-
 sent another in its Room, *viz.* An *Act to settle*
the Succession on the House of Hanover; which he
 desir'd might be read. His Lordship not ha-
 ving signified what was the Import of that Act,
 no Body opposed the Reading of it; and ac-
 cordingly the Clerk proceeded to the Reading,
 without any Interruption, to that Paragraph,
 where it substituted *the most Excellent Princess*
SOPHIA, &c. But no sooner were these
 Words

Words read, but the whole House fell into a Flame. Some mov'd to have the Overture *Burnt*; some to have the Member who propos'd it *call'd to the Bar*; some to have him sent to the *Castle*. After the House had shew'd a general Dissatisfaction against the Thing, at length the Chancellor procur'd Silence; and the Clerk was order'd to read it to an End; and the Earl of *Marchmont* desir'd it might be mark'd a first Reading, and was seconded by the Marquiss of *Lothian* and Earl *B——n*, but this was so warmly oppos'd, that there was not a Vote demanded. The Earl of *Marchmont* propos'd afterwards that it might be mark'd in the Minutes, expressing the Import of it; urging, that the Minutes ought always to Record the Matter of Fact as pass'd in Parliament; and that tho' the House had refus'd to mark this Act a first Reading, yet since it had actually been offer'd and read, therefore what was done in Relation to it ought to be mark'd in the Minutes. This was warmly oppos'd by a Member, who said, ' That tho' it is both customary and proper, that every Thing which is mov'd in the House ought to be mark'd in the Minutes, yet the Act now offer'd by the Earl of *Marchmont*, ought to be distinguish'd with some particular Testimony of Indignation from this House. seeing the Generality of the Members had sufficiently shewn their Sentiments in relation to the Nomination of a Successor, and had so frequently in this Session declar'd it to be their Opinion, That the Nation was at present in a very improper State for Nominating of a Successor the same with England. And therefore the best he could say in Behalf of this most unreasonable Overture, was to move that it might be buried in Oblivion, and

‘ and not mark’d in the Minutes ; which Motion was carried by a Majority of Fifty-seven
‘ Votes.

The Queen and Her Ministers had the more Reason not to pass the *Act of Security*, because they did not want Grounds to suspect, that the Persons who promoted it most had a sinister Design in it. For some Time before one Captain *Frazer* had given the Duke of *Queensberry* Information of an intended Insurrection in the Highlands of *Scotland*, to be supported with Money, Arms, and Men, from *France* ; which Intelligence concurr’d with the Account that was given not long after to the Earl of *Nottingham*, then Secretary of State, of the said Conspiracy, which made a great Noise in *England*, and being with great Vigour inquired into by the Lords in the next ensuing Session of Parliament, afforded great Matter of Jealousie and Discontent, both between the Two Houses, and the Two Nations.

The Lords having in their Address of the the 31st of *March*, 1704, represented to the Queen, ‘ That nothing had given so much Encouragement to Her Enemies at Home and
‘ Abroad, to enter into this detestable Conspiracy, as that after Her Majesty and Her Heirs, the immediate Succession to the Crown of
‘ *Scotland* was not declar’d to be in the Princess *SOPHIA*, and her Heirs, being Protestants ;
‘ and most humbly besought Her Majesty to use Her Royal Endeavours to have the Succession
‘ of the Crown of *Scotland* settled accordingly : The Queen told their Lordships, *That She had some Time before declar’d Her Intentions of Endeavouring the Settlement of the Protestant Succession in Scotland to Her Servants of that Kingdom, as the most effectual Means for securing their Quiet, and that*

that of England, and the readiest Way to an Entire Union betwixt both Kingdoms, in the perfecting which it was very desirable no Time should be lost. Pursuant to this Declaration the Queen and Her Council resolv'd to use all proper Methods to procure the Settlement of the Protestant Succession to the Crown of Scotland in the ensuing Parliament of that Kingdom: For which Purpose it was thought fit to make some Changes in the Ministry there; by which, and some other Alterations, those who had oppos'd the Settlement of the Hanover Succession in the late Session of Parliament, were suppos'd to be engag'd to promote it in the ensuing Session.

The Parliament being met on the 6th of July, 1706, the Queen's Letter to them was read Five Days after, importing, *Her Majesties Trouble and Regret at the unsettled State of Affairs, Divisions and Animosities in that Kingdom; which had encouraged Her Majesties Enemies Beyond-Sia, to endeavour to debauch Her good Subjects from their Allegiance; That She was willing to hope that the late Mistakes did not proceed from want of any Duty and Respect to Her Majesty, but only from different Opinions as to Measures of Government; that this being the Case, She was resolv'd, for the Satisfaction of Her People, to grant whatever could in Reason be demanded for rectifying of Abuses, and to consent to such Laws as should be found wanting for the further Security of Church and State; and that the main Thing which Her Majesty recommended to them with all the Earnestness She was capable of, was the settling the Succession in the Protestant Line.* The Marquiss of Tweeddale, Lord High-Commissioner, and the Earl of Seafield, Lord High-Chancellor, enforced by their Speeches, Her Majesties Letter, but

but the Earl of Clomarty, Lord Secretary, made an ambiguous Speech, wherein he preposterously thought himself obliged to obviate and remove an Aspersi^{on} on the Queen's Candour and Honour, (if any such Insinuation was made,) which was, that some would persuade others to believe that the Queen had a **SECRET WILL**, in the Affair now before them, **CONTRARY** to Her **EXPRESS WILL**, reveal'd and declar'd in Her Royal Letter. This ill-timed Apology did rather encrease, if not start, the very Insinuation he endeavour'd to confute, so that Two Days after the Duke of Hamilton propos'd not to name the Successor till the Scots had a peculiar Treaty with England for Regulating their Commerce, and other Concerns with England; with which Motion the Majority of the Parliament concurr'd. Those who oppos'd the present settling of the Succession, made very sharp Speeches against the Proceedings of the Parliament of England, with relation to the Plot, which had no small Influence on several Members; and the Duke of Hamilton's Overture, jointly with another of the Earl of Rothes's, for proceeding to such Limitations and Conditions of Government as might secure the Religion, Liberty, and Independency of that Nation, being put to the Vote, was approved by a Majority of Fifty-five Votes.

Two Days after the Earl of Marchmont propos'd, That since the House had resolv'd not to fall immediately upon settling the Succession, it was reasonable that an Act should be made to exclude all Popish Successors: But this was waved by the Duke of Hamilton, who answer'd, That he should be one of the first who should draw his Sword against a Popish Successor, tho' he did not think this a proper Time, either to settle the Succession, or to consider of the Earl of Marchmont's Proposal.

These Proceedings in *Scotland* could not but be ill resented in *England*, so that the *English Parliament* being met on the 34th of *October*, the Lords, after they had spent several Days thereon, came to these Resolutions. That the best Method to prevent the Inconveniencies which might happen by the late Acts pass'd in *Scotland*, was by making here such Laws for that Purpose, that the Queen be enabled by Act of Parliament on the Part of *England* to name Commissioners to treat of an Union with *Scotland*, provided that those Powers be not put in Execution till Commissioners should be named on the Part of *Scotland* by the Parliament there; that *Scotchmen* should not enjoy the Priviledges of *Englishmen*, except such as were settled in *England*, *Ireland*, and the Plantations, and such as were in our Land and Sea-Service, until an Union be had, or the Succession be settled as in *England*. That the bringing of Cattle from *Scotland* into *England* be prevented. That the Lord Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, be requir'd to give Orders to Her Majesties Ships, to take such Ships as they should find Trading from *Scotland* to *France*, or to the Ports of any of Her Majesties Enemies, and that Cruizers be appointed for that End. And that the Exportation of *English Wooll* into *Scotland* be carefully hindred. These Resolutions being approv'd by the House, the Judges were order'd to reduce them into Bills; one of which for an Entire Union with *Scotland* was read a Third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Commons for their Concurrence; on the 20th of *December*.

On the other Hand, the Commons having on the 12th of *December*, 1704, in a Grand Committee, consider'd the State of the Nation with Regard to *Scotland*, did the next Day resolve, ' That a Bill be brought in for the effectual ' Securing the Kingdom of *England* from the ' apparent Dangers that might arise from several Acts lately pass'd in the Parliament of ' *Scotland*.

Next, considering the Means by which it is generally said the *Union* was brought about, was it reasonable to think that the Discontents in *Scotland* would be any Ways alleviated by it; but the Design of it not being cordially prosecuted, the Animosities between the Two Nations were rather increased than abated; when Her Majesty, Four Years after, was pleased to Change Her Ministry.

This Change was necessarily attended with Alterations in *Scotland*; and some of the Nobility there, who had formerly most strenuously oppos'd both the settling of the *Succession* in the Protestant Line, and the *Union*, but who had private Piques against the late *English* Ministers, being now chosen into the *British* Parliament, it is not improbable that the Discontented *Scots*, particularly the Friends of the *Pr.tender*, might fondly believe this to be a proper Opportunity, both to shew their own Inclinations, and to try how far they might expect to be Countenanc'd; To which they might be further encouraged by the late numerous *English* Addresses, asserting and maintaining the Sole HEREDITARY Right.

It must be confess'd too, that the Run of a late Set of Addresses, some of which, out of Choice, seem'd to omit mentioning the House

of *Hanover*, has not a little added to the Spirit of the Pretender's Friends; for tho' they are willing to mistake the true Sense of all, or the greatest Part, of those Addresses, yet it has given Occasion to many to speak indecently of the Succession.

But to return; it was not in Her Majesties Power, we find, to fix this Succession, till she had happily accomplish'd the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms; and who were at the Head of this Party that oppos'd it in *Scotland* we may very well remember,

However, Her Majesties tender Care of the Succession had extended so far, that besides the Naturalization Bill, she pass'd another in the ensuing Year, Intituled, *An Act for the greater Security of Her Majesties Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line.*

And in which was this Provisional Clause, *That if it shou'd happen that the next Protestant Successor be at the Time of the Demise of Her Majesty out of the Kingdom of England, and in Parts beyond the Seas, it is therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for continuing the Administration of the Government in the Name of the next Protestant Successor, the Seven Officers hereafter named, who shall be in Possession of their Offices at the Demise of Her Majesty, viz. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord High-Admiral, and the Chief Justice of the Queen's-Bench for the Time Being, shall be, and by Virtue of this Act are Constituted and Appointed Lords Justices of England; and by Virtue of the said Act, shall have, and have Power, in the Name of*
the

the Successor, and in His or Her Place, to Exercise and Execute all Powers, Authorities, Matters, and Acts of Government, and the Administration of Government, in as Full and Ample Manner as the said next Successor may do, if He or She was present in Person in this Kingdom till the Successor arrives, &c.

Which Act likewise impowers the Successor to Name and Constitute, during the Queen's Life, Three other Persons, Natural-born Subjects of England, as shall be thought fit to be added to the Seven Great Officers before-nam'd, who shall have Power to act with them, which Lords Justices, or any Five of them, may execute, &c.

The last Struggle the Enemies to the Succession had, was against the Union, but that failing them, they try'd the next Year their last Efforts, *that of Rebellion*, by inviting the Pretender into Scotland; and this Design likewise miscarrying after a very dishonourable Manner, it were but Justice to 'em to believe they should be quite out of Countenance, and asham'd to proceed farther; but instead of this they seem to have infus'd their Spirit into *Englishmen*.

What Clamours were rais'd against the Memorial given in by the Baron Bothmar, that it was a *Disrespect shewn to Her M——y*, a pretending to give Her Laws, &c. which but ill suits with the Character of the most Wise and Prudent Prince Living; and if we refer to the First Page of that Memorial, we shall find no Reason for such an Interpretation, but many Dutiful and Candid Expressions, more agreeable to the good Sense of so Excellent a Prince. Where having thank'd Her for the Generous Cares of his Interests, and those of his Family,

he

he says, " He thinks he should be wanting to
 " the Respect due to the Confidence with
 " which Her Majesty has always honoured him,
 " if we should not Answer it with that Sincerity
 " which she has Reason to expect from
 " Her most True and most Zealous Servant
 " and Friend, who is more concern'd for Her
 " Glory and Interest than any Person in the
 " World. He hopes Her Majesty will do him
 " the Honour to accept in that Sense, and in
 " that Intention, as well what he has taken
 " the Liberty to cause to be reported to Her of
 " his Sentiments by the Earl Rivers, as what
 " he has order'd the Baron Bothmar farther to
 " represent, &c.

It is, methinks, a very unreasonable Humour
 in Men, to suggest that his Electoral Highness
 should withstand his own Interest; and it must
 be upon other Grounds than we yet conceive,
 that he has not answer'd the Representations
 made him from the Court of *Great-Britain*,
 which indeed, if we consider him as a Prince
 of the *Empire*, it seems something difficult for
 him to do.

Our late Envoy thither was not wanting in
 his Duty to press the Matter Home, by assu-
 ring him that the Hearts of the People here were
 set upon Peace, and it wou'd be an Affliction to
 Her Majesty if the contrary Sentiments in his
 Electoral Highness should alienate their Mind
 from him: And his Electoral Highness shews
 by his Answer, said to be given to this, Rea-
 sons for his Conduct, which very few Peo-
 ple, I believe, have made proper Reflections
 on.

“ I do not put myself upon the Foot of one
 “ pretending immediately to the Throne of
 “ *Great-Britain*. The Queen is a Young Wo-
 “ man, and I hope will live a great many
 “ Years; when she dies my Mother is before
 “ me; whenever it pleases God to call me to
 “ that Station, I hope to act as becomes me
 “ for the Advantage of the People; in the
 “ mean Time, speak to me as to a *German*
 “ Prince, and a Prince of the *Empire*, as such
 “ I must tell you I cannot depart from the In-
 “ terest of the *Empire*, and the *Dutch*.

From hence, very probably, it is, that we
 are now told the *Dutch* shall be allow'd to be
 Guarantees of our Succession; which happily
 shews, that however Buse some Men have been
 in speaking irreverently thereof, Her Majesty,
 and all Good Men about Her, have nothing
 more at Heart, than the present Establishment
 of a Successor in this most ILLUSTRIOUS
 PROTESTANT HOUSE.

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